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COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT Polish Iron and Steel Production

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and steel production in Poland.

four reports dealing with iron.

- a. Raw Materials for the Polish Iron and Steel Industry; Polish Coke Plants (5 pages)
- b. Coke Plant in Poland (Supplement to a.above) (1 page)
- c. Polish Iron Production (2 pages)
- d. Polish Steel Production (3 pages)

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Iron and

SUBJECT: Raw Materials for Polish Steel Industry, [REDACTED]

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1. Lime: There are enough lime deposits in Poland to supply not only the Polish iron and steel industry but also other industrial needs and the needs of agriculture. The best deposits are in the Czajkow/Krakow ~~area~~, in Czerzanow/Krakow, Zabkowice and Grodziec-Saturn /Sosnowitz, Kielce/150 km from Warsaw, and Niklaiken/Upper Silesia, Naklo/Upper Silesia, Tarnowitz, /Groszowice/Oppel^{ny} areas. These lime deposits are large enough to ~~meet~~ meet Polish industrial needs for hundreds of years. In addition to these deposits, other smaller deposits can also be tapped. The same situation exists in the cement industry, with the best cement being produced in Czajkow/Krakow, Grodziec, and the Groszowice areas. The Czajkow cement is exported [REDACTED] ^{the production} and/is allegedly sold out for years to come. In conclusion, Poland will not suffer a lack of lime, cement, or dolomite *in the near future.* ~~for hundreds of years.~~

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2. Iron Ore: The low grade iron ore deposits in Poland are not sufficient even to meet the needs of its heavy industry. There are limonite (bog iron) deposits in Kielce with an iron content of 25 to 37 percent and in the Tarnowitz area with an iron content of from 25 to 30 percent. Small deposits of pyrites with an iron content of 44 percent are located in the Radom area about 4 to 5 meters underground; ~~the~~ recovery is expensive and unprofitable. Thus, all good iron ore for the Polish iron and steel industry must be imported. The ore currently comes from [REDACTED] and from Krivoy Rog/Dnepropetrovsk USSR. There are ~~also~~ small deposits of quartzite for production of silica material for Siemens-Martin open hearth furnaces in the Parzynow/Posen area.

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usually
3. Coke: Coke plants in Poland/are supplied with coal from their own mines, with various types of coal being mixed dependent on the type of coke being produced. A list of Polish coke plants and production capacities is submitted below:

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from
Rybnik Coke Plant: *Poland* This plant, formerly called the "Emmagrube", former owner Friedlaenderfuld, was constructed in 1930 by the "Dr. Otto und Co." firm of Bochum, Germany. There are four batteries each with 55 chambers. The chambers are .46 meters x 2.8 meters x 11.70 meters. The capacity of the plant is 2,000 tons of high grade blast furnace and foundry coke made from 2,700 tons of coal in ~~thirty~~ ^{twenty four} hours. ~~xxxx~~ Facilities are available for separation of by-products such as ~~xxx~~ ammonia, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ benzene, and tar.

from *Near*
Dubensko Coke Plant: *Poland* *in Rybnik* This plant was constructed in 1933. Two batteries each with 55 chambers ~~xxx~~ were built by the "Dr. Otto und Co." firm of Bochum and ~~xxx~~ the chambers have the ^{same} dimensions listed above. These batteries produce a total of 1,000 tons of high grade foundry coke from 1,400 tons of coal in twenty four hours. Two batteries of 50 chambers each were built by the "Firma Koppers" of Essen, Germany. The chambers are .38 meters x 3.40 meters x 11.00 meters and produce ~~1,300 tons~~ 910 tons of high grade foundry coke from 1,300 tons of coal in twenty four hours. Total capacity of the plant is thus 1,910 tons in twenty four hours. Facilities are available for separation and commercial production of tar and benzene.

from
Kokerei Wolfgang near Ruda: *Poland* *The plant* The former owner ~~was~~ ^{is} the "Graf Ballestremsche Gruben" complex. ~~It~~ was constructed in 1931 by the "Dr. Otto und Co." firm of Bochum and consists of four batteries each of 55 chambers. The dimensions of the chambers are as given above. Total capacity of the plant is 2,000 tons of household coke from 2,700 tons of coal in twenty four hours. No foundry coke is produced. Facilities are available for commercial production of

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is
benzene, tar, and ammonia. Gas from this plant ~~is~~ used
~~as~~ commercially in the surrounding areas.

firm
Palwahuette near Kattowitz: *Poland* This ~~is~~ plant ~~manufactured~~ ~~is~~ was
~~built~~ constructed in 1936 by the "Firma Koppers" in Essen and
consists of three batteries each with 40 chambers. The
dimensions of the chambers are as given above. The plant
can produce 1,000 tons of good household coke from 1,540
tons of coal in twenty four hours. It does not produce
foundary coke. Facilities are available for separation of
by-products such as tar and benzene.

firm
Hubertushuette near Beuthen: *Poland* This plant was built by the "Firma Collinx" of Germany
in 1918. The chambers are .50 meters ~~x~~ x 2.20 meters x 10 meter
s. It is of old ~~system~~ system and can produce 750 tons of poor
grade household coke from 1010 tons of coal in twenty four
hours. It does not produce foundary coke and no facilities
are available for separation of by-products.

firm
Knurow Plant near Gleiwitz: *Poland* This plant was built in 1936 by the ~~XX~~ ~~XXXX~~ "Distikoks"
firm of Paris. It has two batteries each with 55 chambers. The
chambers are .45 x ~~XXXXXX~~ 2.80 x 11.75 meters. The plant
can produce 1,000 tons of good foundary coke from 1,350
tons of coal in twenty four hours. There are no facilities
available for separation of by-products.

firm
Gleiwitzerhuette near Gleiwitz: *Poland* This plant was built in 1939. ~~Three~~ Three batteries
each of 35 chambers were built by the "Dr. Otto und Co."
firm; dimensions of the chambers are as given above. Two
batteries each of 35 chambers were built by the "Firma
Still" in Recklinghausen, Germany; dimensions of the chambers

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are .34 x 3.50 x 11.00 meters. Capacity of all five batteries in twenty four hours is 1,700 tons of good foundry coke from 2,430 tons of coal. Separation facilities for by-products are available.

Lim
~~* Nowa Huta near Krakow:~~ This plant was built in 1954 by the "Dr. Otto und Co." *Poland*
(December 1956) firm of Germany. It has two batteries each with 55 chambers.

Dimensions of the chambers are as above. Capacity of the plant is 1,000 tons of foundry coke from 1,350 tons of coal in twenty four hours. There are no separation facilities for by-products.

Lim
~~* Donnersmarckhütte near Hindenburg-Gleititz:~~ This plant was built ~~in~~ *Poland* about 1922 by the "Firma Collin" ~~in~~ Germany. It consists of four batteries each of 40 chambers using the old system. Dimensions of the chambers are as listed above. Capacity of the plant in twenty four hours is 1,500 tons of household coke from about 2,000 tons of coal. No foundry coke is produced. No facilities are available for separation of by-products.

Lim
~~* Kokanstalt Donnersmark:~~ The plant was built about 1924 by the "Firma Collin". It has *Poland* four batteries each with 35 chambers of the old system. It can produce 1,300 tons of household coke from 1,850 tons of coal. No foundry coke is produced. Separation facilities are available for by-products.

Lim
~~* Julianahütte near Bobrek:~~ The plant was built about 1933. Two batteries each with *Poland* 35 chambers were built by the "Firma Still" of Recklinghausen; dimensions are as above. Two batteries each with 35 chambers were built by the "Dr. Otto und Co." firm; dimensions are as above. Total capacity of the four batteries is 1,360 tons of

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good foundary coke from 2,000 tons of coal in twenty four hours. Separation facilities for by-products are available and from the plant gas/is used commercially in the area.

him
Kokereibetrieb Graf Schafgotsch: *Poland* This plant, with administrative headquarters in Gleiwitz, was built in 1935 by the "Firma Still". It has four batteries each with 55 chambers. Dimensions of the chambers are as above. It can produce 2,000 tons of good foundary coke from 2,700 tons of coal in twenty four hours. Facilities are available for commercial production of by-products and gas from the plant is used commercially in the area.

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SUBJECT: Polish Steel Production

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1. The following steel producing furnaces are located in Poland at the installations listed; capacities for each of the furnaces is as noted:

a. Falwahuette in Schwientochlowitz: This foundry has two Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a capacity of 150 tons per charge. It also has two Siemens-Martin furnaces ~~with~~ each with a 100 ton capacity and one Siemens-Martin with a capacity of 40 tons per charge. All furnaces can be charged three times in 24 hours, enabling a theoretical capacity of 1,620 tons for the foundry for 24 hours.

b. Bismarkhuette-Unterwerk: The foundry has two Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a 40 ton per charge capacity. Total theoretical capacity is thus 240 tons in 24 hours.

c. Friedenshuette (Huta Pokoj): The foundry has two Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a 100 ton per charge capacity and two with each having 40 ton capacity, enabling a 24 hour capacity of 840 tons.

d. Baildonhuette near Kattowitz: The foundry has three Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a 40 ton per charge capacity and one 20 ton per charge Siemens-Martin furnace. Total capacity for 24 hours is 420 tons.

e. Laurahuette near Semianowitz: The foundry has three Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a 40 ton per charge capacity. Total foundry capacity is 360 tons for 24 hours.

f. Huta Pilsudskiego in "oenigshuette: The foundry has two Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a 100 ton per charge capacity and two 40 ton per charge Siemens-Martin furnaces. Total 24 hour capacity is 840 tons.

g. Julienhuette in Bobrek: The foundry has three 100 ton per charge Siemens-Martin furnaces and two 40 ton per charge Siemens-Martins. ~~1,140~~ Total 24 hour capacity is 1,140 tons.

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h. Huettenwerk Zawadzki in Zawadzki/Malapane: The foundary has three 40 ton per charge Siemens-Martin furnaces ~~enab~~ enabling a 24 hour capacity of 360 tons.

i. Huettenwerk Borsigwerk near Beuthen: The foundary has two Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a 100 ton per charge capacity and two Siemens Martins with a 40 ton per charge capacity. Total 24 hour capacity is 840 tons.

j. Hubertushuette near Beuthen: The foundary has two puddling furnaces each with a capacity of 20 tons per charge, enabling a 24 hour capacity of 120 tons.

k. Donnersmarkhuette in Hindenburg: The foundary has ^{one} 20 ton per charge Siemens-Martin furnace enabling a 24 hour capacity of 60 tons.

l. Gleiwitzerhuette near Gleiwitz: The foundary has one 20 ton per charge Siemens-Martin furnace enabling a capacity of 60 tons.

m. Huta Bankowa in Sosnowitz: The foundary has three Venturi furnaces each with a 100 ton per charge capacity and two Venturi furnaces ~~with~~ each with a 40 ton capacity, enabling a 24 hour capacity of 1,140 tons.

n. Huta Modrzow Hantke ~~near Sosnowitz~~ in Sosnowitz: The foundary has one Siemens-Martin furnace with a 20 ton per charge capacity, enabling a capacity of 60 tons in 24 hours.

Zawierce :
o. Huta Zawierce in Warthenau: The foundary has three Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a ~~40~~ 40 ton per charge capacity, enabling a capacity of 360 tons in 24 hours.

p. Huta Hultschinski in Sosnowitz: The foundary has ~~one~~ one Siemens-Martin furnace with a capacity of 40 tons per charge, enabling a 24 hour capacity of 120 tons.

q. Huta Mordzow-Hantke near Czenstochau: The foundary has two Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a capacity of 40 tons per charge and two Siemens-Martins each with a 20 ton per charge capacity. Total 24 hour capacity is 360 tons.

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r. Huta Stalowawola near Krakow: The foundary has four Siemens-Martin each furnaces/with a 100 ton per charge capacity and one Siemens-Martin furnace with a 40 ton per charge capacity. Total capacity for 24 hours is 1,320 tons.

To December 1956. Nowa Huta near Krakow: The foundary has three Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a capacity of 300 tons per charge, enabling a total 24 hour capacity of 2,700 tons.

t. Private Foundary in Warthenau-Zawierce: This foundary has two Siemens-Martin furnaces each with a 20 ton per charge capacity, enabling a 24 hours capacity of 120 tons.

2. Total theoretical capacity for the Polish steel industry for 24 hours is approximately 13,080 tons, which amounts to a yearly capacity of ~~foundary capacity of~~ four and one half million tons. With good production techniques and planning, the Polish steel industry can reach this capacity.

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SUBJECT: Polish Iron Production

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1. There are 27 blast furnaces located in Poland at the following installations; capacities for each of the furnaces are as listed:

a. Huta Pilsudskiego in Koenigshuette: The plant has one modern blast furnace with a capacity of 840 tons in 24 hours. It also has three blast furnaces of old style ~~without~~ each with a capacity of 100 tons in 24 hours. Total 24 hour capacity of the plant is 1,140 tons.

b. Falwahuette in Schwientochlowitz: The plant has two furnaces of old style each with a capacity of 80 tons per ~~hour~~ 24 hours. Total 24 hour capacity of the plant is 160 tons.

c. Friedenshuette near Beuthen: The plant has three ~~blast~~ furnaces of old style each with a capacity of 150 tons in 24 hours. Total plant capacity for 24 hours is 450 tons.

d. Laurahuette near Semianowitz: The plant has two furnaces of old style each with a capacity of 100 tons in 24 hours. Total 24 hours capacity is 200 tons.

e. Julienhuette near Bobrek: The plant has ~~two~~ ^{three} renovated blast furnaces each with a capacity of 200 tons in 24 hours. Total 24 hour capacity is 600 tons.

f. Donnersmarkhuette ~~near~~ in Hindenburg: The plant has three furnaces of old style each with a capacity of 100 tons in 24 hours. Total 24 hour capacity is 300 tons.

g. Huta Bankowa in Sosnowitz: The plant has three furnaces of old style each with a capacity of 200 tons in 24 hours. Total 24 hour capacity is 600 tons.

h. Huta Modrzow Hantke near Czenstochou: The plant has two furnaces of old style each with a capacity of 80 tons in 24 hours. Total 24 hour capacity is 160 tons.

i. Nowa Huta near Krakow: The plant has three new blast furnaces each with a capacity of 300 tons in 24 hours. Total 24 hour capacity is 900 tons.

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m. Huta Zawierce in Warthenau: The plant, which has its own iron supply with about 30 percent iron content, has two furnaces of old style each with a capacity of 100 tons for 24 hours. Total 24 hour capacity is 200 tons.

2. Although total Polish iron production could reach a capacity of 4,710 tons in 24 hours, the capacities given above are theoretical only. As a result of bad planning and production techniques, the actual production amounts to only from 2,500 to 3,000 tons in a 24 hour period. ~~The inner walls of the furnaces must be replaced after a life of approximately 400 charges. The charges usually last and about six and one half hours but the furnaces can be charged only three times in 24 hours.~~ To produce the real capacity of 2,500 tons in 24 hours, a mixture of 250 tons of lime, 230 tons of foundry coke, 750 tons of processed scrap, 750 tons of unprocessed scrap, 500 tons of low grade iron ore, and 740 tons of high grade ore would be utilized.

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b

SUBJECT: Supplement

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~~"Hannoversche Kokswerke" in Borsigwerk near Beuthen: This plant was constructed in the~~

Vereinigte Kokswerke in Borsigwerk near Beuthen: This plant was constructed in the period 1935-1936 by the "Firma Still" of Recklinghausen and the "Firma Koppers" of Essen. It consists of three batteries each having fifty chambers. Dimensions of the chambers are 2.80 meters x .45 meters x 11.50 meters. The plant can produce 2,700 tons of foundry coke from 3,500 tons of coal in twenty four hours. Facilities are available for separation of by products such as tar and benzine.

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